McLean County Miner.

VOLUME XVII. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1885. NUMBER 15.

The McLean County Miner.

E. KEMPER, Proprietor

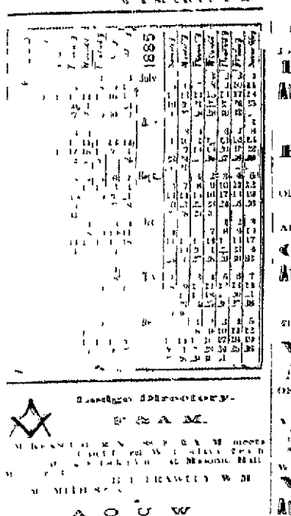
Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

Sunday Mail arrives at 12 M

[illegible]

Sunday Mail leaves at 12 M



Meetings Directory.

F. & A. M.

[illegible]

A. O. U. W.

[illegible]

I. O. O. F.

[illegible]

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AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S Electric Brushes.

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[illegible]

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GENERAL GRANT.

Sketches of His Life in Pen and Pencil.

THE NATION'S HERO.

Story of the Great Warrior's Military Career.

The Ideal Soldier at West Point—Through the Mexican War—At Detroit, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Petersburg and Appomattox.

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HIS BOYHOOD.

The life of Ulysses S. Grant is a romance as so useful, wonderful and interesting a thing ever swallowed from the brain of a novelist. He has lived in a time of extraordinary activity in the development of this country, and has figured in its history more conspicuously than any other man living.

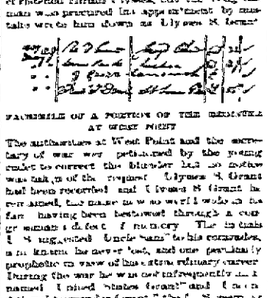
HIS BIRTHPLACE AT POINT PLEASANT OHIO

It was born at Point Pleasant Clermont county Ohio on the 27th of April twenty years after that he went to the county who would hear our banner through the storms of war to peace and freedom.

The boyhood of Grant was not more remarkable than that of any child in the same circumstances. Beyond the anecdotes of his childhood in no way convey the idea that he manifested any precocity. He was the oldest of six children. His early surroundings were severely plain his father was a man of superb honesty, brain, a leader in brother in other words in power, but retaining down to the days of his death the sturdiness of character and the habits of a farmer, and growing state. The humble home where Grant was born not unknown to the public through the events of a trial.

AT WEST POINT

At the age of 17 Grant entered the Military Academy at West Point. Those who believe that a name has much to do with the destiny of the owner will find confirmation of their theory in the incident of which gave him the name he has made famous. He had been of maternal Scotch lineage, but the congressman who procured his appointment by mistake wrote him down as Ulysses S. Grant.



FACSIMILE OF A PORTION OF THE REGISTER AT WEST POINT

The authorities at West Point and the secretary of war were petitioned by the young cadet to correct the blunder, but no action was taken on the request. Ulysses S. Grant had been recorded and Ulysses S. Grant he ever should, the matter in no way troubled him. Having been bestowed through a congressional district of memory. The initials U. S. suggested Uncle Sam to his comrades, a name he never had, and one which hardly pervades to wave the stern military career. During the war he was not infrequently addressed as "Uncle Sam" and from this mistake originated the "U. S." system of which he has become famous. Grant's name in the class which graduated in 1843 twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. His standing was good enough to place him well up in the list. Still here I am now nearly ready for Palo Alto should no telegram arrive preventing the movement."

No reply reached him and at 10 o'clock that night of September he started up the river with two regiments, a light battery and two gunboats. Landing at Paducah at 8 o'clock the next morning he seized the city with [illegible] Grant heard of Hall's early and a new district for the Kentucky legislature. He was present in force to assist in the [illegible] and spoke of its neutrality to the [illegible]

In this movement Grant defined the letter [illegible] which afterwards made him famous and commenced the [illegible] career. He [illegible] the same day and telegraphed to Cairo [illegible] he received [illegible] permission to take Paducah if he felt strong enough."

[illegible] months afterwards he [illegible] country at the point of a [illegible] and Mississippi and [illegible] passed that forever with his [illegible] he mustered nearly 3,000 men [illegible] suits suitable to Fremont he was allowed to make no movement of importance

BELMONT

HIS 1ST APE AT BELMONT

He wanted to take Columbus, an important point on the river two days more below Cairo, but it found that the [illegible] November was to be ordered to move down the river. He had [illegible] men in transports convoyed by two gunboats. A section of artillery two squadrons of cavalry and the [illegible] accompanied by Gorman's [illegible] Grant disembarked on the Missouri shore [illegible] Belmont, near which the Confederates had pitched their camp. By 9 o'clock his entire command, except one battalion guarding the transports, was in a warm engagement, the gunboats being engaged with the batteries at Columbus. The fight lasted four hours. Grant with the skirmish line. His horse was shot under him. McClernand had three horses, and every colonel, as well as the two generals, fought furiously without flinching. They drove the Confederates to the river bank, took several hundred prisoners, captured all the artillery and broke up the camp. Victory however, was too much for the Federal troops. They became disorganized, and instead of following up the enemy at he crossed on the river bank to [illegible] soldiers set about plundering while their officers, entangled in the properties of military [illegible] camp, camp speeches. To stop the plundering Grant ordered his staff officers to set the camp on fire. The men returned to the ranks and the march to the transports began. Meanwhile Confederate re-enforcements arrived and, combining with the defeated, cut Grant off from his transports. "We are surrounded," said an officer of his staff riding up, somewhat agitated. "Well" said Grant, "if that is so we must cut our way out as we cut our way in"—one of the celebrated speeches of wisdom and determination for both he afterward grew famous. He charged and dispersed the enemy meeting with but slight resistance.

The danger of this his first fight, was not yet over however. He pushed on to the landing got most of his force aboard seeing to everything in person, his officers being interpersuaded to execute his orders without question. A piece of mess had been sent to gather up the wounded and when the main body was nearly embarked he rode back to withdraw the rear guards, which were to have covered the men bringing in the wounded. They being exceptionally [illegible] to military observances, had thought fit to [illegible] and returned to the transports [illegible] found himself outside of his own troops with the enemy advancing upon him and firing on his transports. He saw that the men in search of the wounded could not be saved and rode slowly back to the transports. As he were a private's overcoat he was not recognized as an officer. Getting near the transports he galloped swiftly to the river, his horse sliding down the bank on its haunches, a plank was put out for him, over which he trotted his horse aboard through a rain of musketry. His convoy of gunboats then opened on the Confederates with great destruction, and small loss thereunder, and by 5 o'clock the transports were out of range. This battle confirmed Grant in his policy of "no delay," on which he always afterwards acted. This engagement strengthened the confidence of his soldiers and made them courageous for the future.

The Confederates were among the steadiest soldiers in the army of the Tennessee.

FROM MEXICO TO THE CIVIL WAR

The fourth infantry to [illegible] regiment, he remained in the army 11 years and [illegible] ting to [illegible] Adam finding [illegible] life of the Mexican war except Buena Vista. He received two brevets for gallantry and was later stationed at several points on the Canada frontier, and finally in [illegible] and Oregon. In 1848 he married Julia T. Dent, daughter of a merchant of St. Louis. He [illegible] being then a captain, he resigned his commission in the army and removed to Hardin, near St. Louis, where he operated a farm. There his daughter Nellie, now Mrs. Sartoris and their [illegible] were born. The place was known as the St. Louis Hub. While residing there Grant made an effort to obtain the position of county engineer and was deeply disappointed at not succeeding. He removed his family to St. Louis after an experience as an agriculturist which could scarcely be called brilliant. There, in a wee cottage the young soldier wrestled with the pecuniary problem of life with very indifferent success. He could find no employment and being but sparingly supplied with cash saw the cherished [illegible] prospects of a corresponding increase. Like many others who were destined to perform great things, he was made acquainted with the mysteries of poverty and its unpleasant associates. He tried the real estate business and failed. In 1860 he went to the leather trade with his father and brother-in-law, Colonel Hillnds. He had four shares, which he presented to a friend before leaving. Grant was not an abolitionist. His achievements during the war were inspired by his desire to crush the rebellion and preserve the Union, and not from any prejudice against slavery.

HOW THE WAR FOUND HIM

The breaking out of the civil war found Grant, the future leader of our armies, an obscure citizen, working industriously to support himself and family in a small tanning town. He was wholly unknown, without influence, and apparently without ambition. He was unacquainted with men of position and power, and had no personal knowledge of [illegible] Even in his own State, the [illegible] his knowledge was limited. He had never commanded more than a company of soldiers. He had served under Scott and Taylor, but only as a subaltern, and had not hence brought into intercourse with them. He had [illegible] two votes for president, and knew no politicians. Army officers and western leaders composed his whole acquaintance. When the congressman of his district asked who had been in the successive years in congress, was unknown to him, it might be afterwards became one of Grant's warmest friends.

At this time Grant was 39 years old, the father of four children, the oldest of whom was 11. He lived in a little house on one of Hillnds's many hills, and devoted his time to leather. Thus did the war and his destiny find him. Few of his countrymen owned fewer of his ancestors. For him the future held fame and honor in unlooked measure swrapped in an impenetrable cloth. But none saw the light of his star for those to come read the riddle of his memorable destiny, soon to reveal itself in events that were to shake the world. He himself saw not the signs that surprised his future. He carried out his career blindly, as did all.

ORGANIZING VOLUNTEERS.

On the 15th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter fell. On the 15th President Lincoln made his call for troops, and on the 16th Grant was [illegible] a company of volunteers in Galena. Four days later he took it to Springfield. From there he wrote the adjutant-general of the army, offering his services to the government in any capacity in which it cared to employ one of him. This letter, which would never be a valuable historic document, called forth no reply and was not considered important enough to preserve. This neglect, in the words of an Accumulate peasant much quoted by Carlyle, could not hinder him of God's providence."

COLONEL AND BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Grant remained at Springfield and helped to organize the volunteer troops of the state. After five weeks of this work which his military education had specially fitted him for Gov. Yates offered him the Twenty first regiment of Illinois infantry. Before receiving his commission as mustered he went to Cassville, on the 25th of June McClellan, then in command of Ohio volunteers. He had known McClellan in the old army, and hoped he might offer him a place on his staff. Twice he went to headquarters without finding McClellan, and then returned to Illinois without having twenty-two he missed to say one. He took command of his regiment early in June and marched to Missouri. Reporting to Brigadier-General Pope he was stationed at Mexico about 70 miles north of the Missouri river. The grandstand on inaugurated him brigadier general of volunteers on August, a promotion he first heard of through the newspapers. At the time Brig. Gen. Prentiss was in command of the states and territories known as the Western Department. He transferred Grant to Ironton, then to Jefferson City and then to the command of the district of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo.

PADUCAH.

The young commander's first military achievement was the seizure of Paducah, Kentucky which commanded the navigation of both the Tennessee and the Ohio. Kentucky had been holding, on neutral ground which had not been recognized by the United States, but which General Polk, the Confederate commander in that region, was the first to break. Polk warned Colonel Grant and Hickman, to the Mississippi and threatened Paducah [illegible] two days after Grant assumed his [illegible] command. Grant heard of Polk's [illegible] and a new district for Kentucky legislature. A telegram had Fremont at St. Louis. [illegible] result to go to Paducah would start at 9 [illegible] Still here I am now nearly ready for Paducah should no telegram arrive preventing the movement."

No reply reached him and at 10 o'clock that night of September he started up the river with two regiments, a light battery and two gunboats. Landing at Paducah at 8 o'clock the next morning he seized the city with [illegible] Grant heard of Polk's early and a new district for the

The McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Smethport Pa April 10 1885

The Pension Appointment.

Mr Cleveland has thoroughly disgusted a large majority of his political allies by the reappointment of Postmaster Pearson of New York. But in doing so he has paid a debt which was a contract during the campaign. The machine shops agreed to support him provided they should be given a reasonable share of patronage. They lived him and they have already commenced to receive their portion of the swag in the appointment of Pearson. Mr Cleveland says the democratic party is not ungrateful and he sincerely intimates that the bargain must be lived up to. Of course it would be out of all reason to suppose that he did not intend that democrats should look upon the deals with loathing and disgust. The exception of the news papers by the democrats throughout the country portrayed in the following items is from different cities than they were the appointment was known.

In Albany the reappointment of Mr Pearson as postmaster of New York made a great stir among the politicians. The republicans for the most part were pleased with the news but the democrats to a great extent felt angry and disappointed. This was particularly so with many New York members and with several of those from Brooklyn. Mr Ives said that of such moments of sufficient nobility as could be found in the state of New York to talk such an office the democratic party had better step down and out.

Proud of their leadership to strike at Philadelphia democrats like an electric shock. On the streets during the day and at the various club houses in the evening it was the absorbing topic. It seemed to take them entirely by surprise. Even the Irish democrats who went with the party and administration as a matter of course, could scarcely find words to express their disgust. Republicans, of course, do not ask anything of a democratic administration nor are they disposed to utter useless protests against removals from office. But this spoils system, this purely partisan work, which has characterized the first months of the new dispensation should be curbed from under its right hands.

The city people of democratic complexion, orators and letter carriers for years past has been in charge that the government of Quarters and Pierce were spoiling with corruption. The second in reaching with contempt of democratic hair splitting stalwarts of democratic managers has been to turn the rascals out.

Corruption was dwelt upon so forcibly the records were paraded so graphically and no meeting was the picture of the government at the hands of the thieves that the democrats were led to believe that there was no honesty in the executive departments. Senator Payne of Ohio whose official integrity has been unquestioned in connection with slanderous charges uttered in eloquent thoughts upon the unpleasant topic. Vice President Hendricks dwelt on the same unpleasantness of the spoils system. Democratic orators from stump to stump. No country was to be saved but one in which the principles of civil service reform were observed and maintained. Some good men have been thrown out of office some empty and shoddy republicans have been appointed and a few democrats have been made to serve the interests of the party. But for the most part the democratic party has been in power for four years, respectable, capable and efficient clerks are almost daily put out of office to make places for men of no experience and whose capacity has not been tested. This is democratic reform. This is running the public service on business principles

...l. Kean County Miner
...t paper Pa April 10 1885

—Trim your trees.

—Who has Hawk's peanuts?

—The watch has escaped us.

—Never save Violets to call himself by that.

—Prince has Fresh Oysters Saturday evenings.

Those who took part in the cantata had their portraits taken in full dress on Tuesday.

F E Freeman's new bus office will soon be ready for occupancy. It will be very neat and convenient.

There have been two eclipses this year, a partial eclipse of the sun and a total eclipse of Tom Hendricks. St Louis Times.

—In the war of the roses William Forrest Hartranft and Simon Wantman numbers and Henry Hutchinson recorded him in the Centennial Hall Fair was of.

—That was an admirable portrait of a lady printed in the Sunday News. We would like to see him again shortly.

—Mayor Fassett's wife and children have left Bradford to visit relatives in Titusville. Mrs Fassett is one of the most estimable ladies of Bradford.

—Suppose a man marries a woman who is not worth a cent, and they live in a house that belongs to her father, and he has to support her father and mother, and they are all sick, and he has the headache, and the baby has the colic, and the cat has the fits, and the dog has the mange, and the fire goes out, and the coal gives out, and the clock runs down, and the bread burns, and the milk sours, and the coffee is cold, and the potatoes are watery, and the meat is tough, and the gravy is lumpy, and the pickles are sour, and the butter is strong, and the molasses candy won't pull, and the preserves ferment, and the cream won't whip, and the yeast won't work, and the stove pipe falls down, and the chimney smokes, and the cistern leaks, and the sink stops, and the oven bakes too fast, and the wash boiler leaks, and the tea kettle rusts, and the wash tubs fall to pieces, and the flat irons are too heavy, and the wringer is broken, and the lamp chimneys crack, and the shades smoke, and the wick sputters, and the kerosene runs out, and the lamp explodes, and the fluid burns his face, and the matches won't strike, and the fire shovel is bent, and the poker is crooked, and the tongs are lame, and the coal hod is cracked, and the scuttle is broken, and the rocking chair is shaky, and the bureau drawers stick, and the looking glass is cracked, and the curtains are torn, and the door knobs come off, and the hinges are rusty, and the locks are broken, and the front gate sags, and the fence tumbles down, and the walks are uneven, and the roof leaks, and the garret is full of rats, and the house is infested with mice, and the children have the measles, and the whooping cough, and the mumps, and the scarlet fever, and the neighbors are dead broke, and the sheriff is after him, and he has to go to jail, and his wife has to go to the poor house, and the children have to go to the reform school, and the dog has to go to the pound, and the cat has to go to the devil, and he has to go to work, and he wishes he had never been born, and he wishes he had never married, and he wishes he had never been born, and he wishes he had never married, and he wishes he had never been born, and he wishes he had never married

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QUALITY PURITY STRENGTH

BEST TONIC.

CONSTIPATION!

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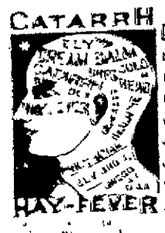

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DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS

Will cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver and Intermittents, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Chills, Apoplexy, Perspirations, Chapped and Skin Diseases, and all those diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Blood.

PRICE 25 cts. per bottle.

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Cream and Cold Weather

Happy Thought in the Night

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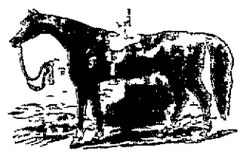

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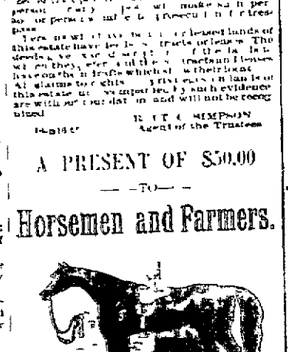

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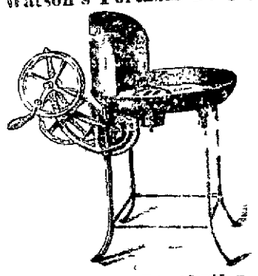

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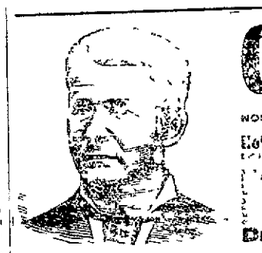
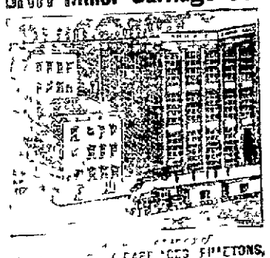


Estey Organ Co. Brattleboro Vt.

ESTEY ORGAN

D. W. Miller Carriage Co.

CINCINNATI, O.



ESTEY ORGAN

CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

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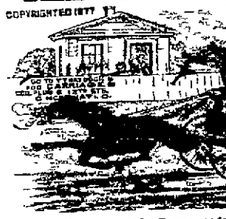

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